

THE WEATHER.
For Kentucky—Friday fair
and so cold.

Public



Ledger

THE LEDGER is an advertising
medium that brings results. Our
rates are consistent with effec-
tiveness. Hooks open to inspection.

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN—1911.
DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER—1912.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1916.

ONE COPY—ONE CENT.



The arm may falter, but the chin
Knows no fatigue.
Nobody ever breaks down in
The winter league.

—Judge.

The Schwartz meat market has been
freshly repainted. It looks as neat as
a new pin in its new coat of white.
The sausage room in the basement
has been made one of the most antiseptic
in this part of the county. It
is here they make their lard, smoke
their meats and make the sausage.
Sanitation has been the watchword,
and Schwartz seems to have achieved
it.

Washington, March 17.—The Senate
has amended the postal savings law
to permit acceptance of deposits up to
\$1,000 with interest and \$1,000 without
interest. The present limit is \$500
with interest. The bill will be pre-
sented to the President.

The friends of Mrs. W. L. Stickley,
who has been critically ill at the home
of her son, Mr. Howard E. Stickley,
in Covington, is recovering gradually
and will be able to return to her home
in this city within the next few weeks.

GOOD ROADS.

The good roads division of the
Chamber of Commerce has made ap-
plication to the State Good Roads
Department for a speaker to be sent
here next week to address all those
who are interested in that movement,
on good roads, with full information
as to the ways and means of raising
and handling the funds. There never
was a better time to consider good
roads than at present, when all the
public is interested in the improve-
ment of the streets of Maysville and
the two should go hand in hand. The
speaker and the date and place of the
meeting will be announced later,
when all arrangement have been
made.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

There will be a called meeting of
the members of the Parent-Teacher
Association of the First District
school this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Im-
portant business to be discussed. Ev-
ery member is urged to be present.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

While operating a saw at the Ohio
Valley Pulley Works, where he is em-
ployed, Mr. John McDonald suffered
the loss of one of his fingers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schlitz re-
turned home Wednesday night from
their honeymoon trip.

SNIPERS SHOOT SEVEN SOLDIERS

Messages From Columbus Tell of the
First Fight—Seven Troops
Said To Have Been Hit.

Columbus, N. M., March 17.—(By
mail to El Paso)—While most of the
reports reaching here unofficially from
the Mexican border indicated that the
American troops in Mexico were un-
molested in their advance, there also
were reports that a few snipers had
been encountered. There was nothing
to show which of the American col-
umnus had encountered them.

According to these reports, six or
seven soldiers of the American expe-
dition had been hit by snipers.

Troop trains came in here during
the night and Columbus awoke to find
the camp had grown considerably in
population since last evening. A new
lot of cavalry horses was noticed.
Great piles of supplies, in boxes, and
stacks of baled hay had sprung up
near the railway station. Quar-
termaster Wagoner left over the road
to the south during the day. In a
brush plain off to the side of the camp
a number of aeroplanes were tried
out. They had been set up since their
arrival and were tested at once. One
or two at a time were in the air most
of the day. None of the aviators has
yet joined the advancing columns.
The strict military censorship of all
news on troop movements out of Co-
lumbus has not yet been relaxed.

SUGAR CLAUSE IN UNDERWOOD BILL SMASHED.

Washington, March 17.—The House
late yesterday passed the administra-
tion bill to retain the present tariff
of 1 cent per pound on sugar. Un-
der the sugar clause of the Under-
wood tariff act, sugar would go on the
free list after May 1 next. The vote
was 346 to 14. Thirteen Democrats
and the one Socialist member op-
posed the bill, which now goes to the
Senate. Johnson of Kentucky, voted
against the bill.

Sugar Prices Hit Top.

New York, March 17.—The strength
of the sugar market sent the price of
granulated to the highest level since
the outbreak of the war. One of the
largest American refiners quoted the
granulated product at 7 cents, while
others advanced the price to \$6.90.
The high price was attributed to the
recent active demand for sugar from
abroad, owing to the small acreage of
beets and large domestic milling.

TALLEY-HAWKINS.

At the Central Hotel Thursday night
at 9:30, Rev. A. F. Stahl united in
marriage Charles E. Talley and Miss
Minnie Leo Hawkins. There is an in-
teresting coincidence in connection
with this marriage. Mr. Talley's first
wife was a Minnie Leo Hawkins. Af-
ter her death a few years ago, he saw
the name Minnie Leo Hawkins an-
nounced as a teacher in Fleming coun-
ty. Being attracted by the name, he
looked up the person. The acquaint-
ance grew to a courtship and resulted
in Mr. Talley being united in marriage
a second time to a bride of the same
name, though of no kin or acquaint-
ance to his first wife. Charles E. Tal-
ley is a highly respected farmer of the
Mayslick neighborhood. After a
few days' stay in Cincinnati he will
return with his bride to his home in
this county.

SUITS FILED IN MASON CIRCUIT COURT.

L. M. Gasper filed two suits in Ma-
son Circuit Court against the Bates-
Rogers Construction Company. One
of the suits is for \$4,000 damages for
injuries alleged to have been received
while working for the defendants at a
pile-driver. The other suit is for
\$1,000 for alleged hospital and doctor
fees, and inconvenience suffered from
his injuries.

FIRST EIGHT-CYLINDER AUTOMOBILE FILE IN MAYSVILLE.

The firm of Keith & Stevenson has
just delivered to R. H. Lovel, Jr., an
eight-cylinder Oldsmobile roadster,
the first machine of its kind in this
city. Mr. Lovel is justly proud of his
handsome car.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

For all grades of whiskeys and
liquors. Our prices are right. Order
today. Poyntz Bros., Covington, Ky.

The Street Improvement Commit-
tee held a session Thursday night at
the Council Chamber. City Engineer
Glasier was present, but the proceed-
ings were not made public.

The mail of the Sixth Warders along
East Second street, is being burdened
by the Astor Asphalt Company,
planning the good merits of their pro-
duct.

Mrs. Clifton Brosheer sold her resi-
dence in Dover to Mr. Theodore Schu-
bert. Mr. and Mrs. Schuibert will oc-
cupy the premises within a few weeks.
Mrs. Brosheer and her four children
will leave shortly for California state
to make their home with her aunt,
Mrs. W. J. Bryan.

WOMAN'S CLUB

Held Enjoyable Meeting At City Mis-
sion Thursday Afternoon—
Talented Speakers.

The meeting of the Woman's Club
at the City Mission Thursday after-
noon was one of the best that it has
ever held. The attendance was not
large, but the absent ones are the
losers.

The first number was a solo by Miss
Josephine Harkins of Prestonburg.
Miss Harkins captivated her hearers.
Seldom have we been privileged to
hear as talented a young woman. The
Woman's Club certainly were fortu-
nate in having Miss Harkins with
them.

Judge D. W. Gardner of Salyersville,
read "Uncle Edenburg's Drowsiness,"
by T. N. Page. This was a treat.
Judge Gardner throws life into the
characters depicted by the author un-
til they seem to be realities before
you. His interpretation of "Uncle
Edenburg" was realistic. It was a
pleasure to listen to Judge Gardner.
He created a warm feeling in the
hearts of his audience and will be a
welcome visitor at any time in May-
sville.

Last on the program was the speak-
er of the day, Mrs. Carr, probation of-
ficer of Hamilton, O. Mrs. Carr was
scheduled to have been here before,
but her speech lost none of its in-
terest by being deferred. Mrs. Carr
speaks to the point. She gave a prac-
tical outline of a follow-up case in
tuberculosis. It was an eye-opener.
The chart at a glance showed the
baleful influence of disease. She gave
illustration of how she carried on her
work. The main thought in her talk
was work. Follow up what you see
on the street by work. Get your evi-
dence ready before you trouble your
judge was the keynote of her success.
The Woman's Club has in the last
three months had very practical
speakers to address it. If the sugges-
tions given by these speakers were
carried out the city would not know
itself.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Church of the Nativity Ta He
Made One of the Nicest
In the State.

Extensive and substantial interior
improvements will be made in the
near future to the Church of the Na-
tivity, Protestant Episcopal, by the
members of the parish.

Already a contract has been entered
into with Mr. James F. Gaine of Port-
smouth, O., representing the Organ
Power Company of Hartford, Conn., to
install an electric organ and blower in
the organ in time for Easter celebra-
tion. The walls of the church will
be redecorated in a handsome man-
ner, ceramic tile floor will be laid in
the vestibule, aisles and chancel, and,
when completed, will make one of the
handsomest places for worship in the
city.

COUNTY COURT.

An appealed case from Squire Fred
Hauer's court, wherein Charles Flat
was plaintiff and Charles Cooper was
defendant was heard Thursday. It
was alleged that Cooper had damaged a
buggy belonging to Flat, breaking
a wheel and otherwise injuring the
vehicle. Verdict was for the plaintiff.

FRESH CANNED COCONUT

In sanitary cans. The milk, the juicy meat and the same identi-
cal flavor—used the same as fresh coconut. Only 10c per can.

FIRST TAPPED—Another barrel of that famous New Orleans Mo-
lasses. 65c per gallon.

Dinger Bros., 102 W. Second St.
Phone 20.

SMART AND ATTRACTIVE NEW
WALLPAPER DESIGNS AT HEN-
DRICKSON'S.

Mr. Ben H. Poyntz of Covington, is
spending the week-end with his fam-
ily here.

1 Cent Each ST. PATRICK'S POST CARDS

See Our Racks of Dainty, New Cards. Buy and
Send Now.

M. F. WILLIAMS DRUG COMPANY
"AT THE CORNER"

All the latest patterns in wallpaper W. F. Higgers of Dover, was trans-
acting business here Thursday.

THE HOME OF QUALITY CLOTHES

The World Is Full of People That Can
Paint Pictures—Real Artists Are
Few and Far Between.

There are clothes makers galore—but the product of only a few stand out as un-
mistakably wonderful.

And if you know anything about clothes at all, you know that Society Brand,
Stein-Bloch, Hirsch-Wickwire, R. B. Fashion and Michaels, Stern & Co. Clothes are
the names that are looked up to.

The number of carefully dressed people who buy here and continue to buy here
season after season confirms this opinion, viz., that the clothes we are selling are
the highest possible development in worth-while tailoring at the prices.

The newest things in Shoes and Hats.

D. H. CHINGER & CO.

SMART SUITS FOR YOUNG GIRLS

It is the tailored belted style the school girl and her older sister like best for everyday hard wear. We have just the
right kinds—right in style, fabric and price. \$3.98 to \$17.50.

THE NEW SUITS \$15 TO \$25

Splendid variety at these prices in materials and colors most popular this season.

A WORD ABOUT OUR BLACK SILKS

We could write a great deal about Black Silks in general and our Black Silks in particular, if space and our customers'
patience permitted. Lacking the one and not wishing to tax the other, we shall content ourselves by saying that our
Black Silks are reliable in weave and dye, that we have the largest stock in Maysville, that our price-for-quality can not be
excelled anywhere.

The following list will give you an idea of our large stock in black silks alone. Our stock of colored silks is larger.
These facts justify the statement of Mason county women—"The Silk Store of Maysville is Hunt's."

BLACK SILKS

JAPS	50c, 75c.	CHARMEUSE	\$1.25, \$1 1/2
MESSALINE	75c, \$1.00	CREPE DE CHINE	\$1.19
TAFFETA	\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75	CASHMIRE CHARMEUSE	\$1.00
GROS DE LONDRES	\$1 1/2	PUSSEY WILLOW TAFFETA	\$2.25
CREPE METEOR	\$2.00	POPLINS	\$1.25 to \$2.00
GEORGETTE CREPE	\$1.75	SUSINE CHIFFON CLOTH	25c

1852

HUNT'S

1916

Our price this week for butterfat, 36 cents, Maysville. H. M. Cracraft and A. R. Howard of two counties, were business visitors in Maysville Thursday. Our new Spring wallpapers are ready for your inspection. Come in. CRANE & SHAFER. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kennedy have removed from Williams street to Bata-
via, O., to make their future home.

The Theater of Styles

Like a moving picture you will find the new quick changing
styles shown in our Ready to Wear Room of Fashion.
Our New York buyers keep us in touch with the very lat-
est models as soon as they are originated.
See the new Suits, Coats and Dresses that just arrived.

"You have the largest stock of silks and marked
lower than any store I have been in on this trip."

said a Silk Drummer who has been coming to Maysville for
over 20 years.

He said we should mark our \$1.25 crepes and \$1.25 taffe-
tas up to \$1.75, but we will NOT, though they are worth it.

MERZ BROS.

Shoes and Oxfords

The new ones are here.
It will be a very different matter for us to duplicate any
of our styles at the prices we are selling same today.

The Shoe Hospital

We have just installed a "Singer" Ripping Sewing Ma-
chine. Can now sew rips and put patches on any old shoes.

Plowing Time Will Be Here, Just As Soon As the Sun Shines Hot

so, be ready, Farmers, to take advantage
of the first pretty days. We are ready
for you, with a splendid line of Plows, both
Oliver and Sycrause, Points, Handles,
Shares, Mouldboards, etc. Just phone us
your wants.

If you need a good Rake, Hoe, Mat-
tock, Ax, Fork, or, in fact, any tool needed
on the farm, just tell it to us. We have
good ones in stock, at the right prices.

Just received, a shipment of the neat-
est Wheelbarrows you ever saw. Need
one?

Yours, for good Plowing Weather,
soon.

MIKE BROWN

"THE SQUARE DEAL MAN"

CLAM CHOWDER

Flanagan Haddock, Biscuits, Meringue, Codfish, Shrimp, Lobsters, Crabs,
Fish Flakes, Tuna Fish, Fat Mackerel, Anchovies in Oil, Cavalier, Oysters,
Sardines. Seasonable right now and the quality fine. Send us your order.
CRANE & SHAFER, Phone 43.

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BLUNDERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Wilson Has Failed in Foreign and Domestic Policies.

ROOT SHOWS HIS ERRORS.

Address as Temporary Chairman of New York Republican Convention Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission—"We Have Lost Influence Because We Have Been Brave in Words and Irresolute in Action."

In his address as temporary chairman of the New York state Republican convention, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Hon. Elihu Root said:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a president and the control of government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar, but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces impelling to a solution of vaguely outlined questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living. Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Democratic Party to the Bar.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self government.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August, 1914, the great European war began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had lapsed. The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed repudiation of all protection, however moderate and reasonable, and because all protection was repudiated practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect of new provisions would have upon business was rejected. It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, floundered and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

Foreign Competition After War.

The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but observed further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these times of protection, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which we have forethought should make provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market compared with impoverished Europe will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

How Can We Defend Ourselves?

But it is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man. How can this nation, which loves peace and internal justice, avoid the curse of military might and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect its lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same forces of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world? Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party?

Impotent Interference in Mexico.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 10,000 of our citizens had sought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thousand millions of American capital had been invested in that productive country. But revolution had come, and factional warfare was rife. Americans had been murdered, American property had been wantonly destroyed, the lives and property of all Americans in Mexico were in danger. That was the situation when Mr. Wilson became president in March, 1913. His duty then was plain. It was, first, to use his powers as president to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens. His duty was, second, as the head of a foreign power to respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempt at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American rights. The president of the United States failed to observe either of those duties. He deliberately abandoned them both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent purpose. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife against another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza up in his place. Arms and munitions of war were freely furnished to the northern forces and withheld from Huerta. Finally the president sent our army and navy to invade Mexico and capture its great seaport, Vera Cruz, and hold it and threaten Mexican commerce with Huerta.

Americans Outraged in Mexico.

The government of the United States intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs of that independent country and to enforce the will of the American president in those affairs by threat, by economic pressure and by force of arms. Upon what claim of right did this intervention proceed? Not to secure respect for American rights, not to protect the lives or property of our citizens, not to assert the laws of nations, not to compel observance of the law of humanity. On the contrary, Huerta's was the only power in Mexico to which appeal could be made for protection of life or property. That was the only power which, in fact, did protect either American or European or Mexican life and property within the territory where Huerta ruled that comparative peace and order prevailed. The territory over which the armed power of Carranza and Villa and their associates extended was the theater of the most appalling crimes. Bands of robbers roved the country with unbridled license. Americans and Mexicans alike were at their mercy, and American men were murdered and American women were outraged with impunity. Thousands were reduced to poverty by the wanton destruction of the industries through which they lived. Yet the government of the United States ignored, condoned, the murder of American men and the rape of American women and insult to American officers and joined itself to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta. Why? The president himself has told us. It was because he adjudged Huerta to be a usurper, because he deemed that the common people of Mexico ought to have greater participation in government and share in the land, and he believed that Carranza and Villa would give them these things. We must all sympathize with these sentiments, but there is nothing more dangerous than misplaced sentiment.

When our army landed at Vera Cruz Carranza himself, who was to be the chief beneficiary of the act, publicly protested against it. So strong was the resentment that he could not have kept his followers otherwise. When Huerta had fallen the new government which for the day had succeeded to his place peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. The universal sentiment of Mexicans required the peremptory demand, and the troops were withdrawn. Still worse than that, the taking of Vera Cruz destroyed confidence in the sincerity of the American government in Mexico, because every intelligent man in Mexico believed that the avowed reason for the act was not the real reason. The avowed purpose was to compel a salute to the American flag. Three hundred Mexicans were reported killed; seventeen United States men were killed and many were wounded. At that very time Mr. Bryan, with the president's approval, was signing treaties with half the world agreeing that if any controversy should arise it should be submitted to a joint commission and no action should be taken until after a full year had elapsed. This controversy, slight as it was, arose on the 9th of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now limited for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now disposed for our people and irresolute failure to protect the lives and rights of our citizens. No thing is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

Policy of "Watchful Waiting."

Incredibly as it seems, Huerta had been turned out by the subsidence of the American government without any guarantee from the men who were to be set up in his place, and so the murdering and burning and ravishing have gone on to this day. After Huerta had fallen and the Vera Cruz expedition had been withdrawn the president Wilson announced that no one was entitled to interfere in the affairs of Mexico; that she was entitled to settle them herself. He disclaimed all responsibility for what happens in Mexico and contents himself with a policy of watchful waiting. And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country and the dishonor of our name in that land the administration at Washington shares responsibility with the human brutes with whom it made common cause.

When we turn to the administration's conduct of foreign affairs incident to the great war in Europe we cannot fail to perceive that there is much dissatisfaction among Americans. Dissatisfaction is not in itself ground for condemnation. The situation created by the war has been difficult and trying. Much of the correspondence of the state department, especially since Mr. Lansing took charge, has been characterized by accurate learning and skillful statement of specific American rights.

Three Errors in European Policy.

A study of the administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors. First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for lacking up American diplomacy by actual or assumed military and naval force; second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good; third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

First, as to power: When the war in Europe began, feeble, peaceable little Switzerland instantly mobilized upon her frontier a great army of trained citizen soldiers. Sundry little Holland did the same, and both have kept their territory and their independence inviolate.

Great, peaceable America was farther removed from the conflict, but her trade and her citizens traveled on every sea. Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was begun not by accident, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished. Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained.

The Democratic government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it, and their opinions found voice. Mr. Gardner urged it, Mr. Lodge urged it,

Mr. Tilton urged it, Mr. Roosevelt urged it. But their argument and urgency were ascribed to political motives, and the president described them with a sneer as nervous and excited.

Wilson Has Shifted Ground.

But the warning voices would not be heeded. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the president, not leading, but following, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position and asks the country to prepare against war. God grant that he be not too late. But the Democratic party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in congress are endeavoring now to adretract the movement for national preparedness, to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Josephus Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the navy department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made, when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed and in some cases after long delay has not even been begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present congress it must be largely through Republican votes, because all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor. As to the policy of threatening words without deeds:

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers our government on the 10th of February one year ago informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had protected them.

On the 28th of March the passenger steamer *Palapa* was torpedoed by a German submarine and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 29th of April the American vessel *Cushing* was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May the American vessel *Guilford* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done. On the 7th of May the *Tualatila* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and more than 100 Americans and 1,000 other non-combatants were drowned. The very thing which our government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did at set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of American rights and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American government "must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would "omit no word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done and a long and technical correspondence ensued, bagging over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory until the *Arabic* was torpedoed and sunk and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the *Lusitania* was forbidden by law. The later correspondence has been conducted by our state department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of liability for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed.

The brave words with which we began the controversy had produced no effect, because they were read in the light of two extraordinary events. One was the report of the Austrian ambassador, Mr. Tumbach, to his government that when the American note of Feb. 16 was received he asked the secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, whether it meant business and received an answer which satisfied him that it did not, but was intended for effect at home in America.

"Too Proud to Fight."

The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the president in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the *Lusitania* that "a man may be too proud to fight." Whatever the Austrian ambassador was in fact told by the secretary of state, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the president did mean, his declaration, made in public at that solemn time, and the horror and mourning of all our people over the murder of their children, was accepted the world over as presenting the attitude of the American government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and throughout the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a byword of derision and contempt for the government of the United States.

Later, in another theater of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The *Aconcagua* and then the *Perla* were destroyed, and more Americans were killed. Why should they not remain the practice? They had learned to believe that no matter how shocked the American people might be its repetition would extend their life.

The Democratic government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it, and their opinions found voice. Mr. Gardner urged it, Mr. Lodge urged it,

Mr. Tilton urged it, Mr. Roosevelt urged it. But their argument and urgency were ascribed to political motives, and the president described them with a sneer as nervous and excited.

Wilson Has Shifted Ground.

But the warning voices would not be heeded. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the president, not leading, but following, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position and asks the country to prepare against war. God grant that he be not too late. But the Democratic party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in congress are endeavoring now to adretract the movement for national preparedness, to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Josephus Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the navy department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made, when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed and in some cases after long delay has not even been begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present congress it must be largely through Republican votes, because all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor. As to the policy of threatening words without deeds:

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers our government on the 10th of February one year ago informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had protected them.

On the 28th of March the passenger steamer *Palapa* was torpedoed by a German submarine and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 29th of April the American vessel *Cushing* was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May the American vessel *Guilford* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done. On the 7th of May the *Tualatila* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and more than 100 Americans and 1,000 other non-combatants were drowned. The very thing which our government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did at set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of American rights and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American government "must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would "omit no word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done and a long and technical correspondence ensued, bagging over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory until the *Arabic* was torpedoed and sunk and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the *Lusitania* was forbidden by law. The later correspondence has been conducted by our state department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of liability for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed.

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Shaking Fist and Finger.

No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The government that shakes its fist and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified, but no man can say that both were wise and creditable.

I have said that this government lost the moral force of the world by not truly interpreting the spirit of the American democracy.

The American democracy stands for something more than beef and cotton and grain and manufactures; stands for something that cannot be measured by rates of exchange and does not rise or fall with the balance of trade. The American people, informed by their own experience that is confirmed by their observation of international life, have come to see that the independence of nations, the liberty of their peoples, justice and humanity cannot be maintained upon the complaisance, the good nature, the kindly feeling of the strong toward the weak; that real independence, real liberty, cannot rest upon suffering; that peace and liberty can be preserved only by the authority and observance of rules of national conduct founded upon the principles of justice and humanity; only by the establishment of law among nations, responsive to the enlightened public opinion of mankind. To them liberty means not liberty for themselves alone, but for all who are oppressed. Justice means not justice for themselves alone, but a shield for all who are weak against the aggression of the strong.

To this people the invasion of Belgium brought a shock of amazement and horror. If the public opinion of the world was to remain silent upon that neutral upon that, then all talk about peace and justice and international law and the rights of man, the progress of humanity and the spread of liberty is idle chatter, mere weak sentimentality; then opinion is powerless and lenient force rules and will rule the world. If no difference is recognized between right and wrong then there are no moral standards. There come times in the lives of nations as of men when to treat wrong as if it were right is treason to the right.

The Wrong Done to Belgium.

The American people were entitled not merely to feel, but to speak concerning the wrong done to Belgium. It was not like interference in the internal affairs of Mexico or any other nation, for this was an international wrong. The law protecting Belgium which was violated was our law and the law of every other civilized country. That law was the protection of our peace and security. It was our safeguard against the necessity of maintaining great armaments and wasting our substance in continual readiness for war. Moreover, that law was written into a solemn and formal convention, signed and ratified by Germany and Belgium and France and the United States in which those other countries agreed with us that the law should be observed.

There was no question here of interfering in the quarrel of Europe. We had a right to be neutral, and we were neutral as to the quarrel between Germany and France, but when as an innocent to the prosecution of that quarrel Germany broke the law which we were entitled to have preserved and which she had agreed with us to preserve we were entitled to be heard in the assertion of our own national right.

Neutral Between Right and Wrong!

Yet the American government acquiesced in the treatment of Belgium and the destruction of the law of nations. Without one word of objection or dissent to the repudiation of law or the breach of our treaty or the violation of justice and humanity in the treatment of Belgium our government enjoined upon the people of the United States an undiscriminating and all embracing neutrality, and the president admonished the people that they must be neutral in all respects in act and word and thought and sentiment. We were to be not merely neutral as to the quarrel of Europe, but neutral as to the treatment of Belgium, neutral between right and wrong, neutral between justice and injustice, neutral between humanity and cruelty, neutral between liberty and oppression. Our government did more than acquiesce; for in the first *Lusitania* note, with the unspeakable horrors of the conquest of Belgium still fresh in our minds, on the very day after the report of the Bryce commission on Belgian atrocities, it wrote these words to the government of Germany:

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always exercised upon the side of justice and humanity, etc."

And so the government of the United States appeared as approving the treatment of Belgium. It misrepresented the people of the United States in that acquiescence and apparent approval. It was not necessary that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law. A single official expression by the government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium, would have given to the people of America that leadership to which they were entitled in their earnest groping for the light. It would have roused behind American leadership the conscience and morality of the neutral world.

It was not to be. The American government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion. Gone were the old love of justice, the old passion for liberty, the old sympathy with the oppressed, the old ideals of an America helping the world toward a better future, and there remained in the eyes of mankind only solicitude for trade and profit and prosperity.

Shrank From the Truth.

The American government could not (Continued on Third Page)

Go to the New York Store For Your Spring Goods

Just in, a great stock of Dress Fabrics of many kinds in Wools, Silks and Cottons. Prices range from 10c on up to \$1.25 a yard.

See the new stamped Voiles—any color.

Spring Hats—more than ever, prettier than ever—buy before the rush begins.

Ladies, buy your Rugs and Carpets here—we can save you money.

Room-size Rugs \$2.49 on up to \$11.98. They are cheap.

Also in, Ladies' and Children's Raincoats.

Good quality Raincoat \$1.98.

NEW YORK STORE

S. STRAUS, Proprietor. PHONE 521.

TOBACCO BED FERTILIZER

AND START YOUR CROP RIGHT

J. C. EVERETT & CO.



IT'S ALL OVER when you're done cooking. If you're wise enough and fortunate enough to use a gas range or stove. Easily lighted, it's as easily put out. It's beyond our understanding why you don't use gas for cooking—will be a wonder to you if you ask us about details.

MAYSVILLE NATURAL GAS SUPPLY COMPANY.

New Oddfellow Building, Sutton Street. Telephone 59. H. O. WOOD, Manager. Gas Supplies, Stoves and Ranges. Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

Pea Planting Time Will Soon Be Here!

We are stocked up on Peas and have a large assortment of the best varieties, both Strick and Dwarf. Prices a little lower than last year—15c per pint, 25c per quart—so DO NOT GET SCARED BY HIGH PRICES ON SEED.

C. P. DIETERICH & BRO.

PHONE 152

"Trade comes where it is invited and stays where it is well treated."

Hence, it stands to reason that we are going to give our customers the best service and quality.

McIlvain, Humphreys & Knox

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

Phone 250. 207 Sutton Street. Maysville, Ky.

When You Want Good Work

WHEN YOU WANT ELECTRICAL WORK INSTALLED THAT YOU KNOW WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHALL AND INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS, YOU ALWAYS LET US INSTALL IT. WHEN YOU DO THIS YOU CAN FEEL SAFE BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT ADDING A FIRE HAZARD BUT HAVE SOMETHING AS SECURE AS THE ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD. SAFETY FIRST SHOULD ALWAYS BE YOUR SLOGAN.

OUR PHONE IS 551. ADDRESS 105 WEST SECOND STREET.

ELECTRIC SHOP

G. A. HILL & BRO., Proprietors.



The body design of this new Overland carries out the latest streamline design. The equipment compares with that of cars very much higher in price. At the same time it is a low priced car that costs very little to run. It is equipped with the Autolite two-unit starting and lighting system. Its rear springs are the famous cantilever type, probably the easiest riding springs ever designed. It has four-inch tires all around; non-skids on rear. Demountable rims are used and one extra rim is included. There is a magnetic speedometer and a full set of tools. It is not only a thoroughly high grade car, but carries with it a completeness of equipment unheard of in cars of this price.

Call, telephone or write for demonstration

Central Garage Co.

A large number of young men who are up-on-their-toes have found our Spring

KUPPENHEIMER

styles the reflection of their own personality. The right suit for a young man does wonders for him. It stimulates his feeling of well-being—it backs him up—it gives him confidence and helps him on to success.

We are glad to see young men are grading-up on their clothes, and demand a durable fabric as well as top-notch style. Kuppenheimer Clothes possess these two vital factors and are guaranteed by the makers.

As clothing men, allow us to suggest a few prices that insure stay-their style and long wear—

— \$20, \$22.50 and \$25.

Geo. H. Frank & Co.
Maysville's Foremost Clothiers

WILL BE DEVELOPED

Andison Well Property At Dover Will Be Vastly Improved By New Purchaser.

(Dover News.)

Mr. E. K. Wagner, the new owner of the Andison farm and well, was in Dover, Monday, and with Dr. Smoot of Maysville, visited the well. He says he is better pleased every day with the purchase, but that there is nothing particular to say at present, further than that matters are progressing rapidly as possible toward the work to be done to develop and improve the property, which will be carried forward as promptly as the weather will permit. He is figuring that all of the work done must be of the most substantial and permanent character.

One of the improvements he contemplates is an artificial lake, made by building a concrete dam across the narrow valley near the railroad. The water will be piped to a new bottling plant near the railroad, where it can be bottled and loaded into cars directly for shipping. He is more than ever convinced of the medicinal value of the water, both for internal and external use. Mr. Wagner believes he has a proposition that will warrant the investment of a substantial sum in development and he proposes to make it the ideal place he has planned, confident that its future popularity as a health and pleasure resort will justify the outlay.

TOBACCO MARKET

Sales On Maysville Loose Leaf Floors As Reported By The Various Warehouses.

Independent.
Pounds sold2,560
High price\$14.75
Low price\$3.50
Average\$10.69

Amazon.
Pounds sold9,235
High price\$19.75
Low price\$3.00
Average\$9.84

Growers.
Pounds sold8,805
High price\$20.00
Low price\$3.30
Average\$8.66

Liberty.
Pounds sold8,375
High price\$17.00
Low price\$4.00
Average\$10.02

Offerings common.
Pounds sold12,100
High price\$21.00
Low price\$3.75
Average\$11.47
Special—A. Campbell, Brown county, Ohio, \$16.71.

Little Escaline Houston, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Houston, died Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock at their home on Kennedy Creek. Burial Friday afternoon in the Maysville cemetery.

H. H. Moore of Augusta, was in Maysville Thursday.

STOLE POCKETBOOK

Maysville Woman Victim of Negro Couple In South Portsmouth Depot Wednesday.

(Portsmouth Times)

The U. & O. passenger depot in South Portsmouth Wednesday afternoon was the scene of a "searching party" to which no invitations were issued and one that bore fruit.

A well dressed middle aged woman carrying a baby entered the depot, purchased a ticket for Maysville and then sat down to await the arrival of the afternoon accommodation train. Later on she evidently grew impatient and started to walk around. She made the fatal mistake of leaving her pocketbook in a seat she occupied in the depot. It contained \$21.31 and a ticket to Maysville.

When she returned to her seat the pocketbook, a long black leather one, was missing. There was a colored couple in the depot at the time and their actions soon became suspicious. Taken into the baggage room they were "sawed" by a "posse" composed of W. W. Hansen, general claim agent of the N. & W., and others in the depot. "I done guess they got us," spoke up the woman, who answered to the name of Mandy.

Then she perpetrated a run on the "Lisle Thread bank." It was a success. She came up smiling with three \$5 bills, taken from her stocking. They were turned over to the searching party. Then its attention was turned to the negro. He asserted with all the solemnity he could muster that "he done knowed nothing 'bout the woman's pocketbook." He wilted however, when given the "third degree," and soon dug up the other \$5 bill, a \$1 bill and the 31 cents in change and a ticket to Maysville which he had concealed in a trouser pocket. The money was turned over to the woman and she was so overjoyed in getting it back that she refused to prosecute the negro couple who had tickets for an up-river trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Merz had as their guest Mrs. Carr, prohibition officer of Hamilton, O., who addressed the Woman's Club Thursday.

W. H. Bryant and George W. H. York of Totterboro, J. A. Day and J. W. Martin of Mt. Olive, were Maysville visitors Thursday.

Mr. Lind tneike, after a successful season in a Frankfort tobacco warehouse, has returned to his home in this city.

Judge D. W. Gardner and wife of Salterville, Ky., are the guests of Mrs. Gardner's sister, Mrs. Hattie V. Mathews.

Hon. Harry P. Purnell returned home Thursday from Frankfort.

MAYSVILLE PRODUCE MARKET

Following are this morning's quotations on country produce, telephoned at 9 o'clock by the E. L. Manchester Produce Company:

Butter 16c
Eggs (loose off) 17c
Hens 13c
Roasters 7c

CINCINNATI MARKETS

GRAIN.
Wheat.
No. 2 red\$1.15@1.17
No. 3 red 1.08@1.14

Cor.
No. 2 white74@75c
No. 2 yellow73@74c

Oats.
No. 2 white47@48c
No. 2 mixed43@44c

Hay.
No. 1 timothy\$20.00
No. 1 clover mixed 16.50

LIVE STOCK.
Cattle.
Shippers\$7.00@8.75
Good to choice 7.25@7.75
Calves 5.00@11.00

Hogs.
Heavy shippers\$10.05@10.10
Packers and butchers 10.05@10.10

Sheep.
Extra\$7.75@8.00
Common to fair 4.00@6.50
Lambs 8.00@11.50

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STANDARD BANK

OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

At the Close of Business March 7, 1916.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$733,381.56	Capital Stock.....\$100,000.00
Bonds..... 12,500.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits..... 38,067.40
Overdrafts..... 4,462.75	Due Other Banks..... 44.00
Banking House..... 5,000.00	INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS..... 782,348.31
Current Expenses..... 633.61	
Cash on Hand and in other Banks..... 164,777.39	
Total.....\$920,460.31	Total.....\$920,460.31

LAUREL. SAFE. PREPARED. READY. SOUND.

Our Deposits being the largest (\$782,348.31), our loans the greatest (\$733,381.56), and our cash available resources the biggest (\$920,460.31), of any Bank in Mason or adjoining counties, we are able and anxious to serve all those needing Banking accommodations of any kind or amount. We would like to have your account, no matter how large or small it may be. Equal treatment to all customers. We pay three per cent interest on Savings Accounts. Ladies' rest room. Welcome.

J. N. KEOHE, Pres. L. G. MALTBY, Vice Pres. J. B. DUNNETT, Cashier.
DIRECTORS—E. L. Worthington, E. C. Black, L. G. Maltby, J. N. KEOHE, S. P. Reed, J. B. Dunnett, S. P. Browning, E. G. Downing, J. H. Clarke.

K. OF P. DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Sixteen counties will be represented at the Knights of Pythias district convention to be held this afternoon and tonight.

The convention will be held at Castle Hall on West Second street and business matters pertaining to the lodge will be taken up and discussed.

Tonight speeches will be made by Grand Chancellor R. A. Young of Winchester, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals J. W. Carter of Lexington, "Daddy" Moore, superintendent of the Pythian Children's Home, and W. J. Brynn of Louisville.

There is to be a banquet as a feature of the evening, and a theater party at the Pastime to view motion pictures of the Children's Home at Lexington. The Knights will have the freedom of the city.

VISITING KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TO BE ENTERTAINED AT PASTIME THEATER TONIGHT.

The picture of the Pythian and Orphans' Home at Lexington, Ky., will be shown at the Pastime Theater this afternoon at 3:30 and tonight at 10 o'clock. The special afternoon showing is especially for Pythians' wives and daughters and the public in general. Then 10 o'clock show is for all Knights of Pythias. This picture will be shown in connection with "The Iron Claw" and "Counsel for the Defense."

YEARS, YEARS AGO

Just before each meal time our good old MOTHERS would get out the bag of green coffee, put a handful or two in the bread pan, put it in the old wood-stove oven and ROAST it to a crisp, chestnut brown, grind it up, throw it in the pot, and in a few minutes the WHOLE FAMILY were enjoying a REAL cup of coffee.

"THOSE WERE THE GOLDEN HOURS"

TODAY those same good, old MOTHERS get that same good, old-fashioned coffee, with that same good, old-fashioned, FRESH-FROM-THE-ROASTER TASTE, from us in—

SUPREME BLEND 35c Lb. or 3 for \$1 MANHATTAN CLUB 30c Per Pound TRUE BLUE 25c Per Pound POPULAR BRAND 15c Per Pound

WE ROAST DAILY—"THERE'S A DIFFERENCE."

—Sold Only By—

Maysville Tea and Coffee Company
116 Surton St. Roasters and Importers. Phone 656.

WASHINGTON THEATER

A Famous Actress Comes to Maysville For Your Enjoyment

SHE comes not on the stage, but on the screen; not in the substance but in the shadow, braving with her all the artistry which has made her one of the finest actresses in England and a fitting representative of the oldest stage family in Great Britain.

Constance Collier

In a Paramount Feature

"The Tongues of Men"

This is surely one of the most entertaining comedy-dramas the screen has given to a Maysville audience—because of the humanness of the story, the tensely of its situations, and because around the plot has been thrown the delightful glamour of the stage.

Admission 10c to All. Matinee at 2:30 O'clock.

Washington Opera House

WORLD FILMS

ARE YOU A HOUSEWIFE?

It takes more than one stroke of a broom to sweep a room—doesn't it? And just as it takes a good many strokes to clean your room, so it takes time to build up your Account here. Make the start here. Remember you can join us with only \$1.00. Keep at it week in and week out—month in and month out—and you will have a big bank account all your own. Why not make that start? It's repetition counts.

DO IT NOW is the most potent phrase of three words in the Dictionary of Success.

UNION TRUST & SAVINGS CO.

Maysville, Ky.

Hours: 9 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. We pay 4 per cent. interest in our Savings Department.

The Penalty

FOR EYE STRAIN IS SWIFT AND CERTAIN. TREAT YOUR EYES AS THEY DESERVE AND THEY WILL GIVE YOU COMFORT, FREEDOM FROM PAIN, HEADACHE AND LONG SERVICE. EYE STRAIN IS INvariably DUE EITHER TO LACK OF GLASSES OR LACK OF PROPER GLASSES. LET US EXAMINE YOUR EYES. HAVE US DUPLICATE THAT BROKEN LENSE.

DR. KAHN, of Cincinnati, Every Monday.
DR. GEORGE DEVINE, O. D., Every Day
Optometrists and Opticians. O'Keefe Building, Market Street, Over De Nuzie.

The PASTIME
Coming—SARAH BERNHARDT

THIRD EPISODE OF "THE IRON CLAW"

SPECIAL THREE-REEL FEATURE "COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE"

Pythian Home AT Lexington, Ky.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK—CASH ONLY

Michigan Potatoes only 30c peck.

1 can of Corn, 1 can of String Beans, 1 can of Tomatoes, special, 3 cans for 25c.

10 pounds of Scratch Feed for hens 25c.

Van Camp's 5c Milk, 6 cans for 25c.

J. C. CABLISH & BRO.
—QUALITY GROCERS—

C. W. DARNELL.

At a meeting of the session of the Central Presbyterian church, Maysville, Ky., the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, On March 13, 1916, in the Infinite Wisdom of God it has pleased Him to take out of this life our beloved brother, Mr. C. W. Darnell, a deacon and elder of the Presbyterian church for fifty years;

"Resolved, That we have sustained a great loss. He was faithful in the services of the sanctuary, zealous for his portion of the Master's vineyard, unassuming in his daily life and Christian spirit, most patient in his long years of suffering, always submissive to the will of his Heavenly Father; that we will sadly miss him. We know that he has gone to that home of peaceful rest prepared by God for His children.

"O, let our thoughts and wishes rise above these gloomy shades. To those bright worlds beyond the skies.

Where sorrow never invades.
"We tender to his devoted wife and family and to all who mourn the separation from a beloved one, our deepest, tenderest sympathy in their bereavement, and we pray that the Holy Spirit may comfort and strengthen them by the precious consolation of His Word.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and spread upon the minutes of the church.

"Signed by the Session.
"C. H. HOLLENSTEIN,
"JAMES H. WOOD,
"J. J. WOOD."

The Portsmouth Times contained the following paragraph: "George L. Yarnell, 21, shoemaker, Maysville, Ky., to Maude Kade, 20, shoemaker, city. Married by Squire J. W. Hyron."

Col. Dan Hurdy, who has been the splendid auctioneer at the Growers loose leaf warehouse, here this season, left Thursday night for his home in Lagrange, N. C.

Mr. William Wannamaker of Philadelphia, son of John Wannamaker, is the guest of Mr. Laughorn T. Anderson at Point a View.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

All items under this head 1/2 cent a word. Minimum charge 10 cents.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Position as shoe or clothing salesman, well qualified. can give any kind of reference or bond. Address A. Hall, 218 Casto street, Maysville, Ky. m14-3t

For Rent.

FOR RENT—Three nice unfurnished rooms, water and gas. Apply 218 Casto street, second door from creamery. m14-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good Remington typewriter, cheap if sold at once; also articles of household furniture. Apply Mrs. Ida Wood, m17-3t

FOR SALE—Buggy without top. See M. R. Herschfeldt. m14-4t

Lost.

LOST—Ever-Ready flashlight between Maysville and Germantown, finder please leave at this office or with R. G. Humlont at Germantown.

Saturday Hoeflich's

Remnants at Bargain Prices. You can use them.
8c buys choice of a lot of Dress Gingham worth more in the factory.
9c buys yard-wide Percales.
10c buys Collars and Collar and Cuff Sets (soiled) worth 25c and 35c.
39c buys colored (no black) Satine Skirts. Last call on these 98c skirts.
See the lovely new Neckwear.
50c buys full-size Sheets. A bargain.
Our Silks are the talk of the town. Newest, exclusive patterns.

SATURDAY NIGHT SALES 6 TO 9.

10c buys jewelry worth up to 50c.

Robert L. Hoeflich
211 and 213 Market Street

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Garden Seeds
Flower Seeds
Bulk or Package Seeds.
Right Prices.
Right Quality.

CHENOWETH DRUG CO.,
(INCORPORATED)

The **Excell** Store. DAY PHONE 200. NIGHT PHONE 335.

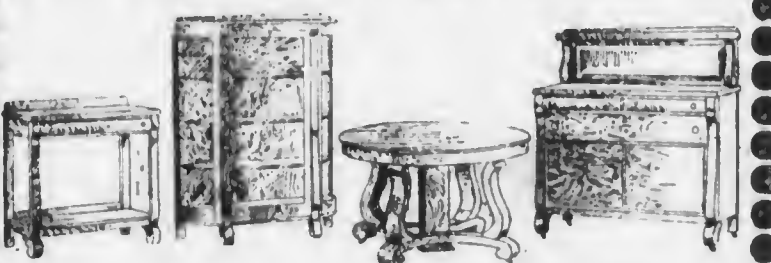
REAL ESTATE Sherman Arn Will Sell the Earth

Phone 663. O'Keefe Building.

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